

involves the loss of vessels and cargoes valued at \$11,000,000, according to estimates made here today by agents of the lines owning the seven ships sunk.

The steamship Zealandia, owned by the Holland-America line, according to William von Doorn, the line's New York agent, the vessel was on route from Rotterdam to New York in ballast. She had put in at Falmouth for examination.

The Noordwijk, also a Holland-America liner, carrying a cargo of grain from New York to Rotterdam, had put in at Falmouth and was sunk between Falmouth and Rotterdam. The grain was intended for the Dutch Government.

The Kemland was owned by the Royal Dutch Lloyd. She was coming from Rotterdam in ballast for New York and had called at Falmouth. Like the Zealandia, the Kemland was coming here to take on grain consigned to the Dutch Government.

The Gaasterland was of 1,051 tons net, engaged in trade between Holland and South America. She was last reported on her departure from Amsterdam, Jan. 16, for Buenos Ayres.

The Menado and Bandoneg, plying between Holland and the Danish East Indies. The last report on the Menado was on Jan. 24, when she arrived at Rues on her way from Batavia to Rotterdam. The Bandoneg sailed from Port Said Jan. 16 on a voyage from Batavia for Rotterdam.

The Jacatra, owned by the Rotterdam Lloyd, left New York on Jan. 16 with grain for the Dutch Government. She had put in at Kirkwall.

Apparently most of these vessels were in Kirkwall or Falmouth during the early days of the period of Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare.

[For more than a year all ships flying the flag of Holland have been filling from 60 to 80 per cent. of their cargo space with grain. This space was commandeered and the grain was all consigned to the Netherlands Government. None of the ships reported sunk carried passengers.]

THE HAGUE, Feb. 24 (via London).—The stoppage of a considerable number of neutral sailings to British and allied ports has raised an issue between Great Britain and Holland, according to the Gazette de Hollande.

TWO AMERICANS ABOARD SHIPS SUNK BY U BOATS

U. S. Consuls Report They Had Warning and That Both Were Uninjured.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Sinking of two Norwegian ships by German

TIME CHANGES VIEWPOINTS

If Omar Khayyam Lived To-Day

The celebrated Persian poet, in the twelfth stanza of the famous "Rubaiyat," speaks of "A Jug of Wine, a Loaf of Bread and Thou." If he had been a product of the 20th century, he would probably have made it read: "A bottle of Hoff's" instead of "A Jug of Wine." Being a great philosopher and quick to perceive, he would have immediately recognized the high food and tonic value of Hoff's Malt, and its delicious flavor would have completely satisfied his craving for palatable delights. Big men the world over know the value of Hoff's Malt Extract as an invigorant. Procured from any reliable druggist and taken with meals it will not only prove a flesh and blood maker and a tissue builder, but will be found to be a natural aid to digestion.—Advt.

B. Altman & Co.

New Overcoats and Hats FOR THE SPRING DAYS

An importation of Men's Overcoats, just received, includes tweed, cheviot, homespun and cassimere garments in smart models for motor or street wear.

Prices \$35.00 & \$45.00

The Hats are from the leading makers of Europe and America and feature the latest styles in Soft Hats and Derbies.

Prices

Imported Hats : : : \$5.00, upward
American-made Hats \$3.00, 4.00, 5.00, upward

(Men's Department, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Radison Avenue.

34th and 35th Streets

New York

LLOYD GEORGE'S PICTURE TOO DARK, IS BRITISH VIEW OF FOOD REACH CITY

Public and Press Back Premier's Restrictions, but Regard Him Pessimistic.

NEWSPAPERS CUT SIZE.

Late Announcement Bans Hides, but Gives Certain License to Commerce Board.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Hearty approval of the sternly restrictive measures which Premier Lloyd George outlined yesterday before the House of Commons was expressed on every hand to-day. The only fault British newspaper editors found with the speech was that perhaps it was a trifle more pessimistic as to the present situation than was justified.

"Some members think the Premier drew too dark a picture of the existing situation," declared the Chronicle, "but there has been so much complacent optimism in this country about the war that a corrective was necessary. Lloyd George is right in refusing to mask the realities, for you do not get rid of them by covering with a gauze of words and pretences."

Most of the London newspapers announced a reduction in size to-day, in view of the curtailment of paper imports announced by the Prime Minister.

In the aftermath of discussion on the speech there was a faint echo of surprise that the Premier did not refer by a single word to England's present military situation. It was pointed out, however, that such omission of detailed discussion was perhaps justified. The Premier apparently adopted the attitude that there was no uncertainty about the outcome, and so refrained from reference to a topic about which he felt there was no necessity for discussion.

"No forecast of the statement made by the Prime Minister had prepared the public for the drastic series of restrictions they find imposed to-day," said the Daily News to-day. "Nothing . . . has brought the lesser penalties of the war as closely home to the people of this country as Lloyd George's catalogue of the commodities which have been imported since the outbreak of the war."

Some newspapers object that there was not a greater cut in the output of beer.

Importers of American goods feel themselves particularly hard hit by the latest restrictions upon imports, but the extent of their loss can be only approximated until they learn just how liberally licenses will be granted for importations of forbidden wares.

The goods most drastically affected, and which have been imported in amounts running into millions annually from America, include agricultural machinery, typewriters and other office equipment, boots and shoes, cotton hosiery, apples, wood and cut timber. Cotton hosiery was on the previous prohibited list, but was recently removed by the Government.

Many items included in the latest list, as far as importations were concerned, have only been allowed to enter under license for some time past, but importers have smarted under a feeling that much favoritism has been shown in the issuance of such licenses. They now expect a more even system of administration.

NO SUBMARINES LOST IS GERMANY'S CLAIM

Sir Edward Carson's Statement About 40 Encounters With U Boats Ridiculed.

BERLIN (via Sayville wireless). Feb. 24.—No German submarines have been lost since Feb. 1, "a competent source" quoted to-day by the Berliner Lokal Anzeiger asserts. The statement was made in connection with a critical analysis of the speech before the British House of Commons by Sir Edward Carson.

"To detail completely the British losses would only have excited distress," the editorial declares, according to the press bureau. "Therefore Carson admits part of them, and tries to quiet public opinion in this fashion."

"If there have really been as many encounters (Carson's speech referred to forty battles with submarines) with our submarines as Carson said, then the accomplishments of our boats are admirable, for we yesterday heard from a competent source that since Feb. 1 none have been lost."

A Really Safe Tonic
HOFSTETTER'S
Stomach Bitters
64 Years
a Family Medicine

DILLON TO RESIGN, IS RUMOR, 625 CARS OF FOOD REACH CITY

Commissioner's Absence From the City at Critical Time Causes Comment.

Here are some of to-day's developments in the food situation: FIRST—Commissioner Dillon, head of the Food and Markets Department, has been absent from his office for three days and there are rumors in the wholesale district that he is about to resign. He will not be back here before Tuesday or Wednesday. The Commissioner is in Atlantic City, according to members of his family.

SECOND—William Mason, purchasing agent for all the children's restaurants in Greater New York, says there never was a shortage of food in New York and that if there had been at any time purchasing agents for great concerns, such as his, would be the first to feel it.

THIRD—Foodstuffs came in by rail and water to-day just about 5 per cent. short of the actual normal supply brought in daily to the city. The absence of the head of the Food and Markets Department has been the talk of wholesalers and retailers for the last forty-eight hours. At the office of the department are several clerks, but nobody appears to be actually representing the Commissioner.

The Produce News editorial says: "What has happened to our Department of Food and Markets, created by the State of New York to look into market supplies and the like? For the past week one of the greatest revolutions ever known in the trade has been going on. Yet we have not heard one word from the department created to look after food supplies. What is the matter, Commissioner?"

Mason answers to-day the charge of speculators in food products that the high prices are due to "shortage." "All guff," he said, "if there was any natural shortage of foodstuffs in this city—and I am talking only about the city—we would know it. We would feel it. We would have difficulty in getting the food in the large quantities we want it. We have never had any difficulty in getting food of any kind. I can go out now and buy a bushel or a carload of potatoes or onions or carrots or meats or anything we use in cooking meals."

"But we have to pay the price for what we buy, and it's some price. What do I think about the price-boasting? Well, there is something wrong somewhere. My idea is that it is between the dealer and the producer—somewhere between these two points."

"Up to last fall we were paying from 27 to 30 per cent. more for our foodstuffs than the fall before. Since last fall we have been paying from 10 to 15 per cent. over the prices then prevailing."

The point to keep in mind, too, is that Mason buys his foodstuffs in large quantities. Food continues to come into the city.

During last night 425 carloads of foodstuffs of all kinds came in by rail and water. The onions that arrived yesterday are still lying on the docks. The Jewish housewives have a boycott on against live fowl. P. Q. Foy sent out a warning to-day saying that this boycott is not just.

"My idea has been to help the people of this town to know their rights in respect of all foods," he said, "but I would not like to see any section of our people do any man or men an injury."

"Through The Evening World I have repeatedly stated there never was a shortage of foodstuffs. The reports of the railroad and steamship lines confirm this. Another thing, we don't want anybody to feed us on rice. That is a charitable act, unworthy of New York. Just make the speculators reduce the prices. Arrest them now and compel them to accept a reasonable profit."

AIR RAID NEAR DUNKIRK.

Allied Aerodrome at St. Pol Set on Fire, Says Berlin.

BERLIN (via Sayville wireless). Feb. 24.—German naval aeroplanes successfully bombed the Allied aerodrome at St. Pol, near Dunkirk, an official statement declared to-day. The attack occurred Feb. 18. Bombs hit the aerodrome shed and fire was noticed. Strong light of the flames was still visible from far distant points, as the aerodrome returned.

TAX ON BACHELORS.

Russia Has It! Also a Restricted Tax on Bachelors.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Dr. August von Lentre, Prussian Minister of Finance, has announced a new heavy tax on bachelors, according to a Berlin telegram transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Copenhagen correspondent.

Families with children, on the other hand, the announcement states, will be relieved of a part of the burden of ordinary taxation, according to the number of their children.

MISS MILDRED RIVES TO WED APRIL 11; FIRST OF EASTER WEEK BRIDES



The first wedding to be announced for Easter Week is that of Miss Mildred Rives, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, and Frederick M. Godwin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Godwin. It will take place on April 11 in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Bishop Greer officiating, assisted by the Rev. Stanley Hughes of Trinity Church, Newport.

GIGANTIC FLEET OF LINERS COMING TO RUN BLOCKADE

(Continued from First Page.)

This port for the first time since the Spanish-American War.

The Canopic of the White Star Line sailed for Mediterranean ports this afternoon. She had about a hundred passengers, most of them returning immigrants.

GAY SCENES AS ORDUNA PREPARES TO SAIL.

The Orduna of the Cunard line was ready to sail for Liverpool at noon, and officials of the line said she would get away before night. Not since the sailing of the Lusitania has there been such a gay departure. On board the steamer are 108 passengers, fifteen of whom are children and eight Americans.

In the first saloon are sixty passengers who are going to brave the danger zone. For more than an hour, musicians were driving up to the entrance, and friends and relatives were permitted to go inside the gates to take their last farewells. Flowers and telegrams were rushed down the dock and aboard the vessel as in the old days, and the old flag vendor, who has been missing since the early days of the war, was in evidence with an armful of American, French and English flags for sale.

In the saloon an orchestra played as the time for departure drew near. Unofficially it was stated that a fleet of British warships would meet the Orduna for this side of the "barred zone," and escort her to safety.

The general belief was that there was no danger ahead of the Orduna. The fare in the first cabin had been raised from \$100 to \$110 and \$125; in the second cabin from \$50 to \$55. This was said to be in consequence of the high cost of coal and food.

MANCHURIA ARRIVES AFTER STORMY VOYAGE.

The Manchuria of the Atlantic Transport Line, flying the American flag, arrived in port to-day, fourteen days out from Plymouth, England. She was battered badly by stormy weather. Four of her crew were disabled before she was out of the Downs. Seaman Patrick Hall was taken from Plymouth, North River, to St. Vincent's Hospital as soon as the ship docked. Several of his ribs had been broken.

Capt. Zoeder said he had seen nothing to suggest a U boat attack on his 12,000-ton ship. He did see a school of British submarines patrolling the protected strip within the German danger zone. There were six of them, all flying the British flag conspicuously. The Manchuria carried no passengers and little freight. A shipment of 100 5-ton motor trucks was awaiting her on the pier. The Norwegian of the Leyland Line is to take eighty-eight more of the trucks, which are said to be urgently needed at the front.

Two other freighters, the Uranus of the Italian line and the Venezia of the Fabre line, in ballast, reached here safely after a trip through the danger zone. The Oranje, a Dutch vessel, from Cape Haytian, and the Danish boat Veratyr from Antilla came in with cargoes of sugar and fruit.

Three transatlantic liners from this port are in the submarine danger zone and no news of them could be given to the number of anxious inquirers who made their appearance to-day at the offices of the White Star, Anchor and French lines.

The French liner Espagne sailed on Feb. 14 for Bordeaux and is due to arrive there to-day. She has fifty Americans among her passengers. The Lapland of the White Star line left New York on the 15th and should reach Liverpool to-day or to-mor-

LEGISLATORS SEEK A WAY TO RELIEVE FOOD SITUATION

Even Seizure and Distribution of Available Supplies Is Suggested.

Special From a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The coming week will find the question of handling the food supply of New York occupying the first place in legislative halls and administrative offices. From many parts of the State have come suggestions that the State should put into full swing a food control scheme that will fully meet the situation developed in New York City.

Gov. Whitman is fully in sympathy with such a movement. Mayor George H. Lunn, Chairman of the Committee of Mayors of the State, which has looked into the food question, is actively pushing a movement for the seizure of the available supply and its distribution through official channels.

It would surprise none of the inside workers if a very brief period found the State trailing along behind the German, British, French and other European governments in the conservation of the necessities of life.

Gov. Whitman would like to make the Wicks bill the vehicle for managing the situation. There is so much opposition to that measure among Republican farmers, however, that it is doubtful if the Legislature will pass it under an emergency measure, no matter what may be the unity of view concerning the necessity, or advisability, of putting the community food in a common pool and distributing it for the general welfare.

Under the Wicks bill the Governor could give the State as drastic an administration of its supplies as the Germans provide in conquered territory. But the bill carries so many other angles that it may be necessary to draft an emergency measure that has the single-minded purpose of meeting the present situation without seeking a dictatorship without delay.

The Democratic measure calling for a \$2,000,000 issue to establish markets in cities is not expected to have more than an accelerating effect upon the Republican programme.

A warning to the residents of crowded cities and towns was issued to-day by the State Board of Health against the winter epidemic of colds, bronchitis and pneumonia. The department says that the troubles which caused so many deaths last winter may be expected to repeat during the present season. Studies are being made in many laboratories for the purpose of locating the bacillus that is playing havoc with children and elderly persons in all of the congested areas of the city.

"We may be certain," says the department, "that those at the extremes of life will bear the brunt of suffering and death, usually from some form of pneumonia or bronchitis."

Secondary broncho-pneumonia is stated to be the most common cause of death in these cases. The natural resistance of robust health is declared to be the only known defensive weapon against the development of secondary pneumonia.

"In many dwellings," warns the Health Department, "the living conditions are such that the task of protecting the young and delicate infant from infection is well-nigh hopeless."

GERMANY WON'T LAY DOWN HER U BOAT WEAPON

Reichstag President Says New Warfare Was Started Because Offer of Peace Was Scorned by Allies.

BERLIN (via Sayville wireless). Feb. 24.—"We approach the decisive struggle in the war of nations," declared President Kaempf in opening the Reichstag meeting to-day. Full text of his remarks, as published by the official press bureau, included these striking phrases:

"Magnanimously, with high-hearted response, the German Emperor, together with his allies, stretched out his hand to our enemies for peace. They refused this hand with fibres and tears. In the face of this rebuke Germany now seizes as her arm, a weapon of which she will make unrestricted use, a weapon forged by her energy and advanced technique."

"In the solemn serious moment in which we live, we are sure that we shall not lay down this weapon before we have accomplished the aim of this war—the defense of independence and freedom of our homes."

BRITISH ARMY 5,000,000.

Provision for That Number in Estimates—Navy, 450,000.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The army estimate issued to-day, provides for an army of 5,000,000 men, exclusive of India. An additional navy estimate calls for 50,000 officers and men, bringing the total of the navy personnel to 450,000.

ANGLO-PATAGONIAN FREED.

Wrecking Ship Releases Steamer Grounded Off Long Island.

The British steamship Anglo-Patagonian, which has been aground off Long Island, near Long Beach, came into port to-day, having been released by a wrecking ship.

row, The Anchor liner Tucana sailed on the 17th for Glasgow and would hardly reach her destination before Monday.

All passenger steamers of the bel-ligerents are under orders from their Admiralties and the understanding is that they are met in the danger zone by convoys. They have instructions, also, not to send any wireless messages, so that their agents on the other side would not hear from them until their arrival. Also it has been noted that steamers have been in port for two days before any word of their arrival was received here.

FOOD PARADE FAILURE; WHITMAN AIDS PLAN GIVING CITY MILLIONS

(Continued from First Page.)

powered to spend \$1,000,000 or \$10,000,000 for food if the local authorities want to do so.

"The Constitution forbids the State Government to make any such expenditures, but the Legislature can give the city authority to spend its own funds in this matter. I will see to it that there will be no trouble about the enabling legislation at Albany if the Mayor so requests."

GOVERNOR WANTS FOOD AND MARKET BILLS PASSED.

"I have come here to-day to confer with George W. Perkins and others on the subject of State legislation looking to the permanent betterment of food conditions. The report of the Wicks Investigating Committee contains, I believe, an accurate statement of conditions. I hope the Legislature will pass the pending food and markets bills, so that we shall be able to organize systematic supervision over the food supply of the State."

After a long conference with the Governor Mr. Perkins said: "I agree with Gov. Whitman that there is a large amount of exaggeration and hot air in this talk about food shortage and starvation. There is no food crisis in New York. There is ample food to keep all our people from hunger."

There is, however, a shortage in certain commodities, principally onions and potatoes, due to various causes. Unquestionably the prices of these articles have gone very high, but there is plenty of other kinds of food just as good, and far cheaper, to take their place. What the people have got to do is to substitute something else for potatoes and onions for the next six weeks or two months until a new crop comes in.

WILL GIVE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COOK RICE.

"The best available substitute is rice, of which there is a great supply. Sherman's Army on its march to the sea lived for weeks principally upon rice. Millions of people in the Far East thrive on it. For years in my own home it has been the custom to have at least once a week for dinner an old-fashioned rice pudding."

"As a practical step in meeting the present emergency arrangements have been made by the city authorities to urge the use of rice."

"On Monday morning every child in the public schools will be given a circular to take home telling how to cook rice in various ways and with other foods. Teachers will call special attention of the children to the circular."

"The condition of affairs prevailing to-day in New York is what has been foreseen for some time and yet nothing has been done. Our greatest need for future protection is the adoption of some adequate department to deal with the food and marketing question. Yesterday the Mayor received a number of telegrams from other cities relating to the alleged food shortage and offering relief, but there was no department or official to refer them to for action. He was obliged to turn them over to a private citizen, myself, in order to have something done."

"I discussed with the Governor the pending food and market legislation which is urgently needed to provide regulation and supervision of New York food supply. Think of this metropolis having smaller food storage facilities than Boston!"

URGENT NEED OF STATE SUPERVISION, SAYS PERKINS.

"I have no doubt there is a great deal of manipulation and speculation in foodstuffs and that the cold storage people are in close alliance to control the supply. The limited facilities for handling and the restricted space for storage show the urgent need of State supervision to remedy this situation if we are to prevent recurrence of just such situations as confront us to-day."

The Mayor's Food Supply Committee, of which Mr. Perkins is chairman, has bought 4,000,000 pounds of rice and a carload of Pacific Coast smelts, in beginning a campaign to popularize them as a substitute for high price foods. The rice cost about \$100,000, and Mr. Perkins is understood to have put up much of this himself. The rice was furnished by members of the committee and their friends.

A despatch from Woodland, Cal., to-day said that Mr. Perkins had wired the Board of Trade for terms for immediate shipment of 15,000,000 pounds of rice to New York. The

Mayor's committee advises that consumers pay no more than 4 cents a pound for rice. It will see that the price is not hoisted.

The plan for marketing the smelts has not been decided on. Mr. Perkins ordered them last night by telephone from Tacoma, Wash., and they should arrive here about Wednesday. If the experiment is a success, the committee will continue the shipments and increase the quantity.

NEEDS CASH TO BREAK POTATO AND ONION CORNER.

Commissioner of Weights and Measures Joseph Hartigan has announced that if public spirited citizens subscribe \$100,000, he can break in twelve days the corner in potatoes and onions, giving consumers an adequate supply at 25 per cent. less than they are paying now, and maintain the supply for three months. Those who put up cash will get their money back, he said.

Mr. Hartigan spent several hours at piers and other terminals and said he was satisfied lots of potatoes and onions had arrived. He believes the situation regarding these vegetables is due to commission men outside of New York who are holding large stocks and releasing them only as they can be placed without breaking prevailing prices. He says he knows the sources of supply, and can carry out his plan through the assistance of the railroads and commission men here who are willing from civic motives, to act as distributors.

A delegation of Bronx women, headed by Mrs. Fannie Workowsky, of No. 485 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, called on Borough President Mathewson to-day and asked him to do something to relieve the distress caused by the high price of potatoes, onions and chickens. Mr. Mathewson told the women the city administration has committed itself to a movement to purchase food and sell it at cost.

Democratic Senators to Do Some Filibustering.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Democratic Senate leaders decided late to-day they would hold the Senate in continuous session to break the Republican filibuster.

Give Those Worn Nerves a Rest



Don't give up. When you feel all unstrung, when family cares seem too hard to tell, and headache, dizzy headaches, queer pains and irregular action of the kidneys and bladder may mystify you, remember that such troubles often come from weak kidneys and it may be that you only need Doan's Kidney Pills to make you well. When the kidneys are weak there's danger of dropsy, gravel and Bright's disease. Don't delay. Profit by others' experience.

A Brooklyn Woman Says!

Mrs. I. L. Drake, 1822 Gravesend Ave., says: "I was having severe pains through my back and very often I had bad dizzy spells and headaches. I was also very nervous. When I caught cold, these troubles caused me more suffering. I used plasters on my back, but they did me no good. Finally I took Doan's Kidney Pills and they surely gave fine results. I soon enjoyed better health and have been practically free from these ailments since."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
50c at all Drug Stores
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